minded now that Mr. Sutton was there, and a Sepator who I have since been told was Mr. Iverson. The Court then adjourned till to morrow.

TUESDAY, May 27, 1856. The Hon. James A. Pearce, sworn—On Thurse, last, after the dipurament of the Searce, I was sitting the Searce of the Searce, I was sitting the Searce Chambs, in conversation with Mr. Critterse; the position of my chair being reversed I did not see in the Chamber, nor did I expect any encounter; hie thus conversing, heard the could of blows, upon rising d looking in the direction from Which the sounds produce, saw Mr. Brooks striking Mr. Sumber with a cane; a Number was standing at his deak and apparently clatching the case or at Mr. Brooks; all out immediately he massed from place between two of the deak one of which was near the

I nearly south a could not tell whater to him or Summer distenden, though a count on tell whater to him or Summer distractication was because be had made some remark
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of that sort; I think
that it was a shame, or semesting of the sort; I sham
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There HOD. AMBROSE S. MURRAY, SWOTH—I WAS OF TRUNCIS y bashes transmit near the South estrance of the Senate Chambar, bealind the screen just back of Senator Clayton's seat, taking to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Simoutou; I heard a blow or blows atrack, and the rushing of something in the Senate Chamber; I looked around to see what was going on; I saw Mr. Brooks girthing some person with a case very rapidly; I rate

back around the outside of the call, around the Senate passage, and saw Mr. B. continuing his assentit, sir, ling Mr. Summer with a cane over the bead and shoulders; it came up the passage way numbers were standing around; I see hobody interfering to prevent the assentit, or actively interfering except Mr. Crittenden, he apparent y was endeavering to prevent Mr. B.'s assentit upon Mr. S., I impuediately stepped up be send Mr. B. and careabt him around the body and the right arm, doew him back and turned him around from Mr. Summer; I then carned to Mr. S.; he was lying down, resting partly upon e.w. of the deaks that had been turned over, seeming very much stunned, and covered with blood; my opinion is that twenty persons or upward were standing around; I saw Mr. Foster, Mr. Knitt. Mr. Crittenders and the doorkerper or Scraeant at Arms, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Simowton, a sumber of persons came in shortly after; Mr. B. struck succession; I thin k he did not strike Mr. S. after he was down; when I came up Mr. S. was reeding around against tim seats, but ward and forward, and after I pulled Mr. B. back Mr. S. fellower; I caught his arm just as he was in the actor darking another blow; at that time Mr. S. was reeling around, but used defending himself at all; the blows were falling very thick used his reck and shoulders; he was not standing erset at any time after I saw him; there were two or three deaks thrown overtal did not see any person interfere in support of Mr. B. I saw

Summer into the ante-room, his head bled profusely, and my coat and shirt-sleeves were saturated with bleed from helding his head from the floor.

The Hon, HENRY WILSON, sworn—I left the S nate

do viclence; I believed at the time, that there were parassas there who would be foolish enough, moved by such language as was employed toward Mr. Sumner, to commit an assault upon Mr. Sunner.

18302 HOLLAND, EWOIL.—Was in the Senate at the ISSAC HOLLAND, EWOIL.—Was in the Senate at the

Mr. Summer.

I saac Holland, sworn.—Was in the Sensie at the time, but did not see the assault at all when it commenced; when I saw parties brooks was striking heavy blows upon Summer ; ranup, and as an efficer of the Sensie commanded peace; Mr. Keitt interposed, and said something about 10 tintefering; Mr. Surmer was then down, and Mr. Footer and I want to help bim up; thought he was very much hurt; thought Mr. Brooks struck four or five time; acard blows but when I went upsome one 1. taken away Mr. Brooks; do not recollect what Mr. Keitt said; he was sim ding with a sick in his lands; Mr. Summer, fell about the time I got rear him; no one showed disposition to prevent me from preservit, peace; no person said a word; at the time I went up to Mr. Summer I understood Mr. Kiett to make some remark telling me not to interfere; do not recollect his saying anything else, or using his sick; I do not thin k Mr. Kentt said snything; I was attending to Mr. Summer; did not hear him say anything to any body at the time; I heard a blow, ran up and saw blows struck; I saw no one attempt to interfere; everal gentlemen near at the time; Messus. Foster, Pearce, Crittenden Fire patrick, and Toombs were there at the time; of not recollect that I saw any member of the House, Mr. Mr. Brooks stood with his back toward me at the time.

Q By Mr. Praysikorow—I understood von to say that Mr. Keitt cane up and stopped you from interferentag.

A. I did not say that, Mr. Keitt was standing, and made some remark which I did rot hear; I believe it was for the purpose of preventing my interference; I did not desix, for I had not interfered.

Q. By Mr. Cosn—I want to understoad you; will you state what was the reveate Mr. Keitt made, and not what you under-

of preventing my interference; I did not desist, for the purpose terfered.

Q. By Mr. Conn-I want to understand you; will you state what was the receark Mr. Keitt made, and not what you understood as the effect of it?

A. I did not hear what the remark was, but he came to me iterward and said that he had understood that I has said he had struck me; I said he did no such thing.

Q. By Mr. Conn-Then that is all he has said to you since?

A. Yes, Siz.

Q. By Mr. Pennington-Then Lam. Yes, Sir.
By Mr. PENNINGTON—Then I am to understand that he
not tell you that Mr. Foster was trying to stop Mr. Brooks.

not tell you that Mr. Foster was trying to stop Mr. Brooks. I suderstood him to say that.

By Mr. Couns—But you said, just now, "that was all."

I did he say to you shout Mr. Foster?

He said he thought that Mr. Foster and myself were going He said he thought that Mr Poster and myself were going or the purpose of interfering.

Well, what clee!

I do not recol ect.

Bid he say anything clee!

He said something about so many lies being told.

What reason did he give, in conversation, for coming up to

Q. What reason did he give, in conversation, for coming up to on?

A. He said he thought Mr. Fester and myself were coming up unterfere te prevent Mr. Somnier from being beaten.

Q. Did Mr. Keith at any time during the assault or since, say a you that either he or his freshed were there for the purcee of wincesing the assault or preventing persons from praceting Mr. S.

A. I think he did say something about he or his friends being here for their purpose; or this fact I am certain.

A I think he did say semesting about he or his friends being here for that purpose; or the fact I am certain Q. By Mr. Conn.—Repeat the words that Mr. Keitt used? A I stated that I did not received what were his words. Q. By Mr. Connert.—Repeat, if you can, this precise havings of Mr. Keittin reference to the parties, himself and his timels, as leady as you can from memors?

A When he came up to me to contradict what had been said, so said he thought that Mr. Foster and myself were objusted by the prevent an assault, and that his purpose and that of is triends, was to prevent any interference.

Q. Ey Mr. Conner-You are even about that?

A. Don't think I am mistoken.

Q. Ard are you not clear about all you have testified to?

A. Yes, Sir.

The Hon, J. J. Curting Dr. Sworn—I remained in

A. Don't think I am mistaken.

Q. And are you not clear about all you have testified to?

A. Yes Sir.

The Hon, J. J. CRITTENDEN, sworn—I remained in the fenise Chamber some time after the adjournment, and was a winess to the conflict; I was entirely unapprized of any such occurrence, and was taken very much by surprise at it; industive the commandement of n; I was at some distance from the occurrence, and was taken very much by surprise at it; industive the commandement of n; I was at some distance from the occurrence, and was taken very much by surprise at it; industive the controlled of the parties only when I heard a sudden and unusual noise, when I heard the noise I taked my head and say the contending parties; I immediately quitted my seat and went toward them for the purpose of interfacing as well as I could to separate them; Mr. Brooks had a stick in his hand, Mr. Summer has none; I thought when I first saw them both parties we a standing my and combating; Mr. Brooks had a stick in his hand, Mr. Summer has none; I thought when I first saw them both parties we a standing my and combating; Mr. Brooks had a stick in his hand he dealt many very severe liss as over the head, and perhaps over the sums and aboutders of Mr. Summer; while couning to the coun bataria—a very short period—I was out of sight of them; before I got there I thought Mr. Summer was allower, no blow was streak, that I saw, after Mr. Summer was allower, no blow was streak, that I saw, after Mr. Summer had fallen; he was lying down upon the floor bloeding and exhausted, and appearency mecanical and the conflict was allowed in about the result of the man and it for the conflict was allowed the blows; when I got in view the conflict was allowed, no bourds pass between the parties before, or during, or after the conflict; I recellect sceling Mr. Bellit and, I believe, Mr. Edmondson, present the time.

Q. Was this at the time of the assault!

A No; I think that Mr. Edmondson; stepped Jown from the apace on the other side of the door; after the

side; I saw no interference in the fight; I did not observe upon the part of any profine y affort to prevent an interference upon the part of the officers of the Senare, half-seminute. I suppose, would cover the whole conflict, during a portion of that time I was passing from my send to the some of conflict, my object was to interfere to arrest the commission of violence; my ampression was, when I first saw them, that both of the parties were engaged as combatents but I my have been mistasent; the arms of both were in most in, and I supposed that both were combating; I was about twenty feet from the parties; I did not beer any words from Mr. Brooks; I suppose it was writin as hour after the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Brooks addragated no offensive observitions to me in everyth to the affect. I did ext

we're ensured as combatents but I may have been mistaken at the arms of both were in motion and Is uponed that both were combating; I was shout twenty feet from the parties; I did not beer any words from Mr. Brooks; I suppose it was writin as hour after the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Brooks addrawed no off-noise observations to me in regard to the affair, I did express my disapprobation of such viocence in the Senate Chamber; It was addrawed to no one in particular, but was made in the hemming of all present; Mr. Brooks was some intric distance from Mr. Sumeer when I met him, and had a piece of the steek in his hand with which, I suppose, he had been combating; I cook hold of it ard he very gently yielded and allowed me to take it out of his hand; it was a common walking steek.

C. S. JONES, sworn—I was in the Senate Chamber at the Senate Chamber at the Senate for the conflict; was at the desk of the Secretary; I heard a cross locked up and any Mr. Brooks beating Mr. Sumeer in the head with a case; the blows were violent and repeated; I immediately started toward the parties engaged, but heating some size remark that there should be no interference, and seeing a number of soniteness coming together from different parts of the Chamber, I hesitated a resonent, and again started rapidly, rescuing Mr. Sumeer at the momentare feel, in conspary with Mr. Morgan, of New York; I took hold of him at the same mannest with Mr. Morgan, and was abeet rating bias so, when Mr. Size onton advised that a physician should be sent fee; I telt Mr. Sommer; went out of the nearth of them is passing through the ante-room; there was Judge Dorottis and Mr. Brooks the sum of the senter asie; I did not see Mr. Seit and free or three other gentlemen; to it ham of which the new removed, and a ter I had secured the services of a physician; I had seen him and other members about hearn had been removed, and a ter I had secured the services of a physician; I had seen him and other members about hearn had been removed, and a ter I had secure

God de-st you. "Estimates from toward the clock's does," It sees him strike no blow, but he was found hinding his cann over his local; he brandinbed the cann as I have described, and almost completed a circle strond Summer and Brooks.

The Hon, E. A. Eight Nixon, we was a complete of the sees of the present as the assembly the first inturnation I had that through and taken expending to remake made to have not of the seem o

Q. By Mr. Conne-The language used in his reported speech is "namerfully imbedile."

A. Think the words repeated to me by Mr. Brocks were not exactly those in his speech, Mr. Brocks did not call upon me with the size of any taking any part in the master, his design was that I should know exactly what was done on the occasion, my meeting with Mr. Brocks the morning hefare the occarrence was accidental, that he sixed expressly at the time, was simply he purpose; he said to me. I want you to "take me part in this thing "I mentioned the fair that it had been trumered that famme in advanced inmedit in anticipation of an attack, and what I do not know he repaid." I have nothing but all the his preparation me had made, for I do not know he repaid. I have nothing for my can't do not know he repaid." I have nothing for my can't do not know he repaid. I have nothing for my can't do not know he repaid. I have nothing the six proper. I hearned in the Senate Chocumition was the day her purpose; I hearned in the Senate Chocumition to I have the avenit; that was the first time I have don't want had been said the day hefore; I did not know then of at want had been said the day hefore; I did not know then of at want had been said the him; the speech was closed on Tuesday, and the Brocks and exaption at the merchant of popular him; the speech was closed on Tuesday, and the Brocks and exaption of the surface and the head said particularly everyon. Just Brocks, and the subject was the mercing previous to the round; I heart but little of Mr. Summer's speech, but it was said that he had said particularly everyon or Justs Brocks, and the subject was the mercing previous to the round; I heart for a full particularly everyon, and the Brooks had exaption of the surface and the heart for a subject when I all the surface and the surfac

Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock a.m. Present, all the members of the Committee.

D. R. McNair, sworn—Was not present at the affray; came in soon after, and went into the Reception room of the Sounte where Mr. Summer was; a number of gentlen we and Dr. Bouet were present; I was not aware before the occurrence took piece, took at say time, of any intention to commit an assault. Mr. Summer's seat in the Sounte Chamber is raised higher than those adjoiring it—two or two and a haif luckes, that would save more room so as to make missing up from it less dissent than it it were lower; from Mr. Summer being rather long in the lies, the steat, I presume, was raised to make it more combetable. Mr. Summer and I are about the same high; as I sat there, there was about three inches between my legs and the bottom of the deek; he could not have rises instancily, but with the alightest effort—the chair being on rollers—be can't have pushed himself beck, the deek was raised on blocks, and all was accurated one to the floor; sometimes the serves are large, and sometimes not so permanent; when I came into the Senate Chamber two deeks were overturned; if there had been others they had been littled up; the two were Mr. Summer's and Mr. Collamer's, Mr. Collamer's was disgonally in front of Mr. Summer's; the platform on which was Mr. Summer's ceals, is raised some analyticate above that in front; bir. Summer's ceals is raised some analyticate above that in front; bir. Summer's ceals is raised some analyticate above that in front; bir. Summer's only it is raised some analyticate above that in front; bir. Summer's was to present; I had not heard any threat made; did not know of any infunction on the part of anyboy by be assault Mr. Summer; I heard the matter discussed after the occurrence, but an threats a decide the presence of Mr. Books; it would be rapposable to say who were present at the time; I did state on one occasion that heard as melonist quality reply with a stack, or somethi WEDNESDAY, May 28, 185

but that Str. Sunner, astrong man, was better able to withstand them, but he was paralyzed from the first blow, he romarked that a weak man might not have been able to the formarked that a weak man might not have been able to the from such a blow.

In reference to the conversation by Mr. Rivars, to which I have referred, I ought to state that Mr. Rivand was present and stated, emphatically, that suck a thing could not be counternated and ought to the put down.

Dr. M. S. Pierrey, worn—I am a physician of twenty five years' practice; saw Mr. Summer first on Sunday morning, examined his wounds, but not critically, two wounds on his head and one on the right of medium line, and one upon the left, the left one about two it ches to le, ath, they were apparantly doing well at the line, upon the right side was a pulpy feeding which I distined; the wound on the left side was nearly besied when I saw it; an inchor three quatters of a then of the wound on the right side had not ableted; had some broises about thin; one on the sight hand and a silab one on the left; did not suppose at that time that the wounds would endanger his life; up to you will be appropriated and a silab one of the left; did not suppose at that time that the wounds would endanger his life; up to you will be appropriated to the propriate and the silab hand silab to the server and the silab hand silab the silab hand silab the silab hand silab to the server silab him then that reaction was coming on; last right had great pairs, in the beck of the head especially, the glands on the lack of the Beck beginning to swell; not his physician this morning; did not consider mosel his physician than morning; did not consider mosel his physician the industry of the head especially the glands on the right side of the head, the physician the sight before had price supports to had taken place in the wound on the right side of the head, the physician the sight before had applied collotice, which presented the escape of past head hor, pulse 194; was nervous and anothe

Hon. A. IVERSON, sworn-Was in my seat in the set ate chamber, heard a coffic and some disturbance. We round and saw believe of the difficulty, all not move my seat, but looked on tournely de heisardly. I suppose he record blow, then Mr Brooke and Mr Sunner acres shadle acress. Mr. Brooke was at hirty and Mr. Sunner

JAMES Y. DAVIS sworn-Whalebone and hickory

the ere liable to brook; the gutts a "rebacase f experiments to be use bottow, the num about 3 lottes, f an each three, I deal E. D. COLEMAN, aworn—Heard us threats before ambequent to the afray; conversed with a roots several mass before and sine. In the new beard him say a more in the tenth matter of Summer; never heard that such as assent to be matter of Summer; never heard that such as assent

D. Jas. B. Ricaud, sworn-On Wednesday The Hon. Jas. B. Ricaud, sworn—On Wednesday, last had a conversation with Mr. Rivers, in conversation with an integral to Mr. Sumaer's speech, he said he thought it was outrassons upon Senator Butler; that it charged him with open said a rest fairnessed, and hoped when he came back he would resent it; that he would which him and put his foot upon his face. I replied I hoped he would do no such thing, and that any such attempt would create but a false sympathy for a man whose rese, I thrushit was nearly run, that it would be very impredent to say he Judge Butler to such a course; near the close of the conversation Mr. Our ceme along, but tick he was not present when the remarks were made by Mr. Rivers.

Adday J. Glossberners, sworn—I have a fragment of the stick banded to me by Mr. Edmundson; it is the head of the stick banded to me by Mr. Edmundson; it is the beaut of the stick banded to me by Mr. Edmundson; it is the beaut of the stick banded to me by Mr. Edmundson; it is the beaut of the stick banded to the butle, and inch thick at large end, and three-furths of an inch in dameter at the small end, end seeming to increase a propertion elly to the head.

THE OUTRAGE APPROVED.

The fact that a Senator of the United States has been stricken down and besten to death in the Senate chamber for words spoken in debate-words which no man doubts to have been a faithful and formble expression of his carnest convictions are a question of the greatest National interest-sitks into atter insignificance in view of the still graver fact that the outrage was as purely representative in its character as was the argument to which it replied. Mr. Sumner's elequent speech faithfully set forth that view of the wrongs and oppression of Free Kansus by her Ruffian invaders which is cherished by the great mass of the humane, conscientions and subghtened citizens of the Free States: Mr Brooks's assault was the only effective reply that could be made to it, and was just such an answer as, in the opinion of the slave-driving aristocracy, which governs the South, (and just at present the Union.) the speech required and deserved. The principles of the contending hosts which now divide Congress and the Nation were admirably set forth in the speech and the reply. And the foremost journal of the South-The Richmond Enquirer-in its leading article of yesterday, thus clearly sets forth the slave-driving view of the

whole transaction: "The Sameer Describine—The Needful Removed.—A few Southern journals, affecting an exclusive infinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of facial interceurse, unite with the Aboliton papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon Summer by the Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these mealy mouthed phasisees of the Press. Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by the 'brutality of a slaveholding ruffina!' It is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabulary of The Thirdway, than to include cleapprobation in the

This was, than to incinuate cisapprobation in the meek accents of a conscience-smitten saint.

"Is the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation at least is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and hest of all in consequence. These wilgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they lancy they can slander the South and insult its representatives with impunity. The truth is, they have pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they takey they can slander the South and insult its representatives with knopunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Summer, in particular, ought to have mine and thirty early every morning. He is a great surapping fellow, and could stand the sowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the care he beliewed like a bull-calf. There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Nattick cobbler, waggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red face, sweating scoundred, whom some gertleman should kick and cuff until he abares something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representatives of the South, for tyratts, robbers, ruffiacs, adultires, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives of the South for tyratts, robbers, ruffiacs, adultires, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives under an incessant stream of denuciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place, to indulge their devilish passions with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honer and feelings. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrade them. They are insensible to shame; and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or guita percha. Let them once understand that for every vite word spoken against the South, they will explice, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious namer in which he chastised the seamp Sumner. gentlemen. Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutar copline, and he deserves applause for the bold, jad ous namer in which he chastised the scamp Sunne bate, and for his brutal denunciations of a venerable atc-u.at. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned when he fulminated his filth utterances through the Capitol. It is idle to task of the same ity of the Senate chamber, since it is polinted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson and Summer and Wade. They have descerated it, and cannot new fly to it as to a sanctuary from the lash of

We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of "We trust other gentlemen win follow the example of Mr. Brochs, that so a curb may be imposed upon the fruculence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worse come to the worse, so much the sooner so much the better."

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

A meeting of the students of Hamilton College Clinton Courty, New-York, was held on the 30th ult. to express their feelings in relation to the recent murderous aseau't upon the Hon. Charles Samner in the Scrate-Chamber. Resolutious were reported, and, after a fair and able discussion, participated in by Pn f. Curtis, Messrs, Fairfield, Clibbee, H. Johnson, G. D. Montauge and others were unanimously adopted.

G. D. Montauge and others were unanimously adopted.

From them we quote:

Rendred, That, in this recent brutal and cowardly assault was a firsh evidence that the threat "we will suidous you," was no tell met ace, but rather a both intimation of what would be a tually undertaken.

Executed That, in this destardly after pt to stifle freedom, of speech, by which the fivor of the Uspitoi was stained with the two do not of Massachus et al. Sonators, and the result of waich may lost that Senstor his life, we recognize an aggression on the part of the Shavecracy frought with deep and doughy danger to the dearest rights of Freemen, and which should be met all drashed at any and all heards.

Enoughed, That this base act is the result of an effortion the part of brute force to bruy and trainings over refinement and contaction and that Brooks, the vide tool who thus sactraged the feelings of an iredifferent and educated people, should be executed by all who believe that "right" and not "might" should rune in our national councilla.

A meeting of the citizens of Haverhill and Bradford, of all political parties, was held in the Town Hall, on

sil political parties, was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 28th, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the outrage witted upon Charles Summer by P. S. Frooks, The needing was very large. The Hall was full to overflowing, and hundreds were obliged to go away withcut gaming admittance. The gallery was filled with adies. The spirit interse to the last degree.

Adics. The spirit interprets the task degree.

President-Hon, N. S. Hewe.

President-Hon, N. S. Hewe.

Son no Chese, Berj Gusenloof, E. A. Porier, W. Hall, James Cale Edment Kimball, M. B. Goorge, Warns Orlway, E. G. Eston, Lechard Johnson, George, Warns Orlway, E. G. Eston, Lechard Johnson, George, W. Lose, W. M. Cadwell, Laddinac, Hann phrey Broth, E. G. Pachingham, O. H. Robert, S. C. Sawyer, W. L. H. Liewes, A. M. Coburn, Stashan Minot, S. C. Sawyer, W. B., Liewes, A. M. Coburn, Stashan Minot, John Brickett, W. Dey, Jan H. Castaton, R. E. Mace, Natkan John Brickett, W. Dey, Jan H. Castaton, R. E. Mace, Natkan John Brickett, W. Dey, Jan H. Castaton, R. E. Mace, Natkan J. C. P. Hill, Ekithder W. Johnson, J. S. Sawira, Goo. W. George, Samuel Branard, J. G. Tilloo, E. T. Legolie, Section for Many Computer.

Laden Haraco on taking the Chair, addressed the

Judge Howe, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, expressing his indignation for the outrages committed upon the Hon. Charles Summer, and upon the right a and honer of Massachusetts. At the close of his 'remarks be was loudly cheered.

The Ray E Hassall was then introduced, who, as O air mon of a Committee, presented appropriate res Stations, descuncing Brocks and calling for his expulslor, and sympathizing with Mr. Sumner. The fourth rescout on we quote, as follows:

Fradred, That is the destardly act of Preston Brooks we re-Washington but everywhere, would strike down the freedom
of goorn, the prosenal the pulpit, which can perpetuate itself cly as it began, by the spirit of violence, and which is a stand

Mesers, Hassell, Wm. Hall and Vale of Bradford. the Rev. Mr. Tenney of Ohio, E. T. Ingalis, IFde Cold, T. Harding, the Rev. G. W. Keiley, B. P. Hal, George W. Lee, and others, addressed the raceling which was prolenged to a late hour amid vast cothe

At a meeting held in Lockport, Washington Host made an address. We quote from The Courier of that place:

that place:

"In obeying the summons of my friends and neighbors to preside on this occasion, I but yield to a high sense of duty to my country and its free institutions. We have assembled to proclain our unshaken fidelity to the principles of constitutional liberty, which we received from venerated and patriotic ancestors. Freedom of discussion, subject only to the laws of the land, as it is one of the most sacred, is the most important of our political rights. Without it, liberty becomes a delicive shadow, an empty name.

as it is one of the most sacred, is the most important of our political rights. Without it, liberty becomes a delinsive shadow, an empty name.

"Freedom of debate in our legislative bodies, and abere all, the personal immunity of the people's representatives in the expression of their own opinions and sentiments of their constituents subject only to the rules which may be prescribed for the preservation of order and decorum, is a vital, animating principle in car free representative system becomes a mockery and a failure. Yet this principle, so explicitly declared, so anxiously guarded by the constitution, has been wantonly invaded and violated on the floor of the Senate of the United States. That elevated the ater of national legislation, which once commanded the admiration of the country and the respect of the world, has been made the scene of violence and blood. The nation has belief with shame and indignation, a Senates prostrated in his place by the strong arm of a Representative for words spoken in debate.

"It remains to be seen whether the Congress of the United States will vit dicate its rights, its dignity, its safety, and thereby redeem the national character from degradation. We have come together to bear our part in giving expression to the popular conformation of an outrage which causes every patriotic chizzen to blush for his country. In a Republic so vasily expanded, composed of many States, varying widely in sentiment, in social structure and lourestic policy, we must expect to see grave differences of opinion of many of the questions that since in the Administration of our Common Government. Party divisions and party spirit have existed and always will exist where seever the coverign power resides in the people. In so far as it is an evil, it is inseparable from free institutions.

'It my feeble voice could be heard across the Potomes, I would appeal in the language of truth, and soberness to the patriotic and loyal, and resonable

It my feeble visice could be heard across the Potomie. I would appeal in the language of truth, and sobemes to the patriotic and loyal, and relicable men of the South, to rise in their strength and rebuse the spirit of lawless aggression which is abroad. I would invoke them by the memory of common trials and common glories, by all the hopes that are bound up in the peace and stability of our Union, by the sacredares of the trust committed to us for the benefit of posterity and manhad, to stand forth and do their part toward restoring concord to a distracted country.

While assuring them that the great body of the Northern people desire pence, and am to respect all their constitutional rights, I would also remind them that the Northern people desire pence, and am to respect all their constitutional rights, I would also remind them that these rights include the freedom of decate and the integrity of the ballot-box. I would speak to them as one who has never failed to council moderation—as—a Northern man willing (perhaps some of you will say too willing) to bear and forbear for the sake of harmony and conciliation; as one who nover hesitated to abide by all the guarantees of the national compact, and who still cherishes an ardent devotion to the sentiment of political brotherhood which has made us one people. I would appeal to them as one who is ready to sacrifice life, fortune, everything but manhood and hour to perpetuate the union of these Nates.

The Galactica resolutions were adopted:

these States."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That as a 'electroline were anothers the immediate expulsion of these perjured assausine—perjured because they have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which they have authorly violated—assausin because they attempted the life of an unasspecting and unarmount of the course they attempted the life of an unasspecting and unarmounts.

man.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this macting be published all the papers of this country, and copies thereof be sent the densities and Representatives in Congress, that they make how the sentiments of those whom they represent, in regar to this cowardly and murderous assuult.

CHIVALRY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Size: Everything existing has its object, its mission That of Slavery is to defile whatever it touches ideas as well as matter, words as well as men. The word Chivalry was transmitted to us as the expression of all courage nobleness, gentieress and devotion; so the touch of Slavery, it has become cowardies, baseness, bratality and infamy. The chivalry of history finds its type in a Cid, a Tancred, and a Bayard; the chivalry of Slavery in ruffian Herbert, in assassin Brocks and his still more infamous assistant, Keitt. A keigtt of the ancient time who with base accomplice would invade a sanctuary and make treacherous and mardenous assant upon an unsuspecting manywould have been spurned and scorned by every other keight throughout all chivalry. They would shan his approach as they did the plague; more even than a leper he would have been an outlaw and an outcast. It would have been disboror to ride the same path, contamination to breathe the same air. His banner would have been blackened forever; his sword counted unworthy of the sword of a knight. If the caitif had beiorged to a botherhood he would have been banhed by common second to the fitting society of his destardly accomplice. Chivalry was transmitted to us as the expression of

destarely accomplice.

In the universities of Germany, where for confusion the supreme law of daily intercourse has been the duello, under regulations directly transmitted from the days of chivalry, the student who should raise his hand to strike his peer becomes infamous by the act. the receives from society, from the university, and from all the universities in the land. Intercourse between the efficers of the armies of Europe is also regulated by these bloody reverberations of bygone time. An efficer who should behave as Brooks or Keith have cone would be abliged to retire from the service as infamous. Epaulettes would be defied by the cowards. But the knights of Slavery, the chivalry of South Carolina, have shanged all that They diagrace the word to the level of sneaking brutality and treacherous sessuit, and revel in the diagrane. They eagefly accept this solidarity of all cowardly crimes. Accomplices of Brooks, Kenti and Herbert, they stand before the bar of maninood, justice and true honor. The hydras may exult in lapping the blood of a man whose nobleness they are too mean to understand; but let metel them that the world's history has never yet recorded that brute force has destroyed the lofticet and most generous aspirations of the soul. From the blood of the victims rise vigorous apostles, with high devotion to honor and justice. Let the breed of darkness and crime he arked and beware.

Reattlebow.V.** May 29, 1806.** A. DE GUZOWSKY.

ORITUARY. -It is with great sorrow that we hear of he death of the Hou. John Milton Niles, of Hartford Connecticut, an event which took place in that city on Saturday afternoon, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Niles was one of the most upright, disinterested, consistent and clear headed politicians of the country. and his public life was principally passed in association with a class of great men who have within a few years with a class of great men who have within a few years been summoned from the stage of life, and of whom he was either the honored friend or the worthy and able artagonist. Mr. Niles was a native of Windsor, in Connecticut, he was bred to the bar, and in 1816 came to Hartford as a practitioner of law. Here he was concerned in establishing a Democratic newspaper, The Martford Times, in the editorial management of which he took the principal share, and which he conducted with decided ability and with great success in forming and molding public opinion. In 1820 he received the commission of Judge of the County Court. He afterward represented Hartford in the State Legislature of the State. Some after General Jackson entered upon the decides of his office as President, he gave defines of his effect as President, he gave defines the place of Postmaster-General in 1840, as diever be stowed an appointment on a person better qualified to execute its duilies. He regarded the Post-Office Department neither as a Government monopoly, nor as a contrivance for the distribution of patronne, and the exercise of influence, but simply as an institution for the public accommodation, and ne further to be tolerated than as it served that purpose. He performed its duties with great industry and efficiency, but only for a short time. The popular tide having turned against the party to which he belonged, he sho his associates were swept out of office, and a series of postmasters of a different character succeeded him. Mr. Niles was again returned, in 1842, to the Senate, in which he remained to the close of his six years, when he went back to private life. He continued, however, to take a strong interest in public affairs, respecting which his opinions were such as because applied Jefferson and a filend of human rights. been summoved from the stage of life, and of when

FATA! FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY.—Coroner Porry he den inquest at the Hospital upon the body of Rabert Regently, at store of Scottard. 35 years of age, who deed from the effect of a fall though the batchway of a store in John street, where he was employed. Ver list, "Accidental South." Desceed has init a willow residing in Brookly's.